

Ricci solitons in manifolds with quasi-constant curvature

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Dedicated to the memory of Stere Ianus (1939-2010)

Abstract

The Eisenhart problem of finding parallel tensors treated already in the framework of quasi-constant curvature manifolds in [15] is reconsidered for the symmetric case and the result is interpreted in terms of Ricci solitons. If the generator of the manifold provides a Ricci soliton then this is i) expanding on para-Sasakian spaces with constant scalar curvature and vanishing D -concircular tensor field and ii) shrinking on a class of orientable quasi-umbilical hypersurfaces of a real projective space=elliptic space form.

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Introduction

In 1923, Eisenhart [11] proved that if a positive definite Riemannian manifold (M, g) admits a second order parallel symmetric covariant tensor other than a constant multiple of the metric tensor, then it is reducible. In 1926, Levy [16] proved that a parallel second order symmetric non-degenerated tensor α in a space form is proportional to the metric tensor. Note that this question can be considered as the dual to the the problem of finding linear connections making parallel a given tensor field; a problem which was considered by Wong in [26]. Also, the former question implies topological restrictions namely if the (pseudo) Riemannian manifold M admits a parallel symmetric $(0, 2)$ tensor field then M is locally the direct product of a number of (pseudo) Riemannian manifolds, [27] (cited by [28]). Another

situation where the parallelism of α is involved appears in the theory of totally geodesic maps, namely, as is point out in [17, p. 114], $\nabla\alpha = 0$ is equivalent with the fact that $1 : (M, g) \rightarrow (M, \alpha)$ is a totally geodesic map.

While both Eisenhart and Levy work locally, Ramesh Sharma gives in [20] a global approach based on Ricci identities. In addition to space-forms, Sharma considered this *Eisenhart problem* in contact geometry [21]-[23], for example for K -contact manifolds in [22]. Since then, several other studies appeared in various contact manifolds, see for example, the bibliography of [4].

Another framework was that of quasi-constant curvature in [15]; recall that the notion of *manifold with quasi-constant curvature* was introduced by Bang-yen Chen and Kentaro Yano in 1972, [5], and since then, was the subject of several and very interesting works, [1], [7], [25], in both local and global approaches. Unfortunately, the paper of Jia contains some typos and we consider that a careful study deserves a new paper. There are two remarks regarding Jia result: i) it is in agreement with what happens in all previously recalled contact geometries for the symmetric case, ii) it is obtained in the same manner as in Sharma's paper [20]. Our work improves the cited paper with a natural condition imposed to the generator of the given manifold, namely to be of torse-forming type with a regularity property.

Our main result is connected with the recent theory of Ricci solitons [3], a subject included in the Hamilton-Perelman approach (and proof) of Poincaré Conjecture. A connection between Ricci flow and quasi-constant curvature manifolds appears in [2]; thus our treatment for Ricci solitons in quasi-constant curvature manifolds seems to be new.

Our work is structured as follows. The first section is a very brief review of manifolds with quasi-constant curvature and Ricci solitons. The next section is devoted to the (symmetric case of) Eisenhart problem in our framework and the relationship with the Ricci solitons is pointed out. A technical conditions appears, which we call *regularity*, and is concerning with the non-vanishing of the Ricci curvature with respect to the generator of the given manifold. Let us remark that in the Jia's paper this condition is involved, but we present a characterization of these manifolds as well as some remarkable cases which are out of this condition namely: quasi-constant curvature locally symmetric and Ricci semi-symmetric metrics. A characterization of Ricci soliton is derived for dimension greater than 3.

Four concrete examples involved in possible Ricci solitons on quasi-constant manifolds are listed at the end. For the second example, we pointed out some consequences which are yielded by the hypothesis of compactity, used in paper [8], in connection with (classic by now) papers of T. Ivey and

Perelman.

1 Quasi-constant curvature manifolds. Ricci solitons

Fix a triple (M, g, ξ) with M_n a smooth $n(> 2)$ -dimensional manifold, g a Riemannian metric on M and ξ an unitary vector field on M . Let η the 1-form dual to ξ with respect to g .

If there exist two smooth functions $a, b \in C^\infty(M)$ such that:

$$R(X, Y)Z = a[g(Y, Z)X - g(X, Z)Y] + b[g(Y, Z)\eta(X) - g(X, Z)\eta(Y)]\xi + b\eta(Z)[\eta(Y)X - \eta(X)Y] \quad (1.1)$$

then (M, g, ξ) is called *manifold of quasi-constant curvature* and ξ is *the generator*, [5]. Using the notation of [10, p. 325] let us denote $M_{a,b}^n(\xi)$ this manifold.

It follows:

$$R(X, Y)\xi = (a + b)[\eta(Y)X - \eta(X)Y] \quad (1.2)$$

$$R(X, \xi)Z = (a + b)[\eta(Z)X - g(X, Z)\xi] \quad (1.3)$$

while the Ricci curvature $S(X, Y) = \text{Tr}(Z \rightarrow R(Z, X)Y)$ is:

$$S(X, Y) = [a(n - 1) + b]g(X, Y) + b(n - 2)\eta(X)\eta(Y) \quad (1.4)$$

which means that (M, g, ξ) is an *eta-Einstein manifold*; in particular, if a, b are scalars, then (M, g, ξ) is an *quasi-Einstein manifold*, [13]. The scalar curvature is:

$$r = (n - 1)(na + 2b), \quad (1.5)$$

and we derive:

$$a = \frac{r - 2S(\xi, \xi)}{(n - 1)(n - 2)}, \quad b = \frac{nS(\xi, \xi) - r}{(n - 1)(n - 2)}. \quad (1.6)$$

Then $a + b = \frac{S(\xi, \xi)}{n - 1}$. Let us consider also the Ricci $(1, 1)$ tensor field Q given by: $S(X, Y) = g(QX, Y)$. From (1.4) we get:

$$Q(X) = [a(n - 1) + b]X + b(n - 2)\eta(X)\xi \quad (1.7)$$

which yields:

$$Q(\xi) = (a + b)(n - 1)\xi \quad (1.8)$$

and then ξ is an eigenvalue of Q .

In the last part of this section we recall the notion of Ricci solitons according to [24, p. 139]. On the manifold M , a *Ricci soliton* is a triple (g, V, λ) with g a Riemannian metric, V a vector field and λ a real scalar such that:

$$\mathcal{L}_V g + 2S + 2\lambda g = 0. \quad (1.9)$$

The Ricci soliton is said to be *shrinking*, *steady* or *expanding* according as λ is negative, zero or positive.

Also, we adopt the notion of η -Ricci soliton introduced in the paper [6] as a data (g, V, λ, μ) :

$$\mathcal{L}_V g + 2S + 2\lambda g + 2\mu\eta \otimes \eta = 0. \quad (1.10)$$

2 Parallel symmetric second order tensors and Ricci solitons

Fix α a symmetric tensor field of $(0, 2)$ -type which we suppose to be parallel with respect to the Levi-Civita connection ∇ i.e. $\nabla\alpha = 0$. Applying the Ricci identity $\nabla^2\alpha(X, Y; Z, W) - \nabla^2\alpha(X, Y; W, Z) = 0$ we obtain the relation (1.1) of [20, p. 787]:

$$\alpha(R(X, Y)Z, W) + \alpha(Z, R(X, Y)W) = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

which is fundamental in all papers treating this subject. Replacing $Z = W = \xi$ and using (1.2) it results, by the symmetry of α :

$$(a + b)[\eta(Y)\alpha(X, \xi) - \eta(X)\alpha(Y, \xi)] = 0. \quad (2.2)$$

Definition 2.1 $M_{a,b}^n(\xi)$ is called *regular* if $a + b \neq 0$.

In order to obtain a characterization of such manifolds we consider:

Definition 2.2 ([19]) ξ is called *semi-torse forming vector field* for (M, g) if, for all vector fields X :

$$R(X, \xi)\xi = 0. \quad (2.3)$$

From (1.2) we get: $R(X, \xi)\xi = (a + b)(X - \eta(X)\xi)$ and therefore, if $X \in \ker\eta = \xi^\perp$, then $R(X, \xi)\xi = (a + b)X$ and we obtain:

Proposition 2.3 For $M_{a,b}^n(\xi)$ the following are equivalent:

- i) *is regular,*
- ii) *ξ is not semi-torse forming,*

iii) $S(\xi, \xi) \neq 0$ i.e. ξ is non-degenerate with respect to S ,

iv) $Q(\xi) \neq 0$ i.e. ξ does not belong to the kernel of Q .

In particular, if ξ is parallel ($\nabla \xi = 0$) then M is not regular.

Remarks 2.4 i) From Theorems 2 and 3 of [25, p. 175] a regular $M_{a,b}^n(\xi)$ is neither recurrent nor locally symmetric.

ii) From Theorem 3 of [8, p. 228] a regular $M_{a,b}^n(\xi)$ with a and b constants is not Ricci semi-symmetric.

In the following we restrict to the regular case. Returning to (2.2), with $X = \xi$ in:

$$\eta(Y)\alpha(X, \xi) = \eta(X)\alpha(Y, \xi) \quad (2.4)$$

we derive:

$$\alpha(Y, \xi) = \eta(Y)\alpha(\xi, \xi) = \alpha(\xi, \xi)g(Y, \xi). \quad (2.5)$$

The parallelism of α implies also that $\alpha(\xi, \xi)$ is a constant:

$$X(\alpha(\xi, \xi)) = 2\alpha(\nabla_X \xi, \xi) = 2\alpha(\xi, \xi)g(\nabla_X \xi, \xi) = 2\alpha(\xi, \xi) \cdot 0 = 0. \quad (2.6)$$

Making $Y = \xi$ in (2.1) and using (1.3) we get:

$$\eta(Z)\alpha(X, W) - g(X, Z)\alpha(\xi, W) + \eta(W)\alpha(X, Z) - g(X, W)\alpha(\xi, Z) = 0$$

which yield, via (2.5) and $W = \xi$:

$$\alpha(X, Z) = \alpha(\xi, \xi)g(X, Z). \quad (2.7)$$

In conclusion:

Theorem 2.5 *A parallel second order symmetric covariant tensor in a regular $M_{a,b}^n(\xi)$ is a constant multiple of the metric tensor.*

At the end of this section we include some applications of the above Theorem to Ricci solitons:

Naturally, two remarkable situations appear regarding the vector field V : $V \in \text{span}\xi$ or $V \perp \xi$ but the second class seems far too complex to analyse in practice. For this reason it is appropriate to investigate only the case $V = \xi$. So, we can apply the previous result for $\alpha := \mathcal{L}_\xi g + 2S$ which yields $\lambda = -S(\xi, \xi)$.

Theorem 2.6 *Fix a regular $M_{a,b}^n(\xi)$.*

i) *A Ricci soliton $(g, \xi, -S(\xi, \xi) \neq 0)$ can not be steady but is shrinking if the constant $S(\xi, \xi)$ is positive or expanding if $S(\xi, \xi) < 0$.*

ii) An η -Ricci soliton (g, ξ, λ, μ) provided by the parallelism of $\alpha + 2\mu\eta \otimes \eta$ is given by:

$$\lambda + \mu = -S(\xi, \xi) \neq 0. \quad (2.8)$$

iii) If $n \geq 4$ and $b \neq 0$ then $(g, \xi, -S(\xi, \xi))$ is a Ricci soliton if and only if ξ is geodesic i. e. $\nabla_\xi \xi = 0$ and:

$$\frac{\xi(a+b)}{4b} + a(n-1) + b = \frac{a+b}{n-1}. \quad (2.9)$$

Proof iii) We have three cases:

I) $\alpha + 2\lambda g = 0$ on $\text{span}\xi$ yields the above expression of λ .

II) $\alpha + 2\lambda g = 0$ on $\ker\eta = \xi^\perp$ gives:

$$\frac{\xi(a+b)}{4b} + \lambda + a(n-1) + b = 0 \quad (2.10)$$

where we use the formula (3.5) of [12, p. 123].

III) $\alpha + 2\lambda g = 0$ on $(U, \xi) \in \ker\eta \oplus \text{span}\xi$ gives:

$$g(\nabla_U \xi, \xi) + g(U, \nabla_\xi \xi) = 0.$$

But the first term is zero since ξ is unitary while the second implies that $\nabla_\xi \xi \in \text{span}\xi$. But again, ξ being unitary we have that $\nabla_\xi \xi$ is orthogonal to ξ . \square

Example 2.7 A para-Sasakian manifold with constant scalar curvature and vanishing D -concircular tensor is an $M_{a,b}^n(\xi)$ with [8, p. 186]:

$$a = \frac{r + 2(n-1)}{(n-1)(n-2)}, \quad b = \frac{-r - n(n-1)}{(n-1)(n-2)}$$

and then, a Ricci soliton (g, ξ) on it is expanding. This result can be considered as a version in para-contact geometry of the Corollary of [24, p. 140] which states that a Ricci soliton g of a compact K -contact manifold is Einstein, Sasakian and shrinking.

From (2.9) we get $r = -n$ and returning to formulae above it results:

$$a = \frac{1}{n-1}, \quad b = \frac{-n}{n-1}.$$

Example 2.8 Let $N_{n+1}(c)$ be a space form with the metric g and M a quasi-umbilical hypersurface in N , [5], [25, p. 175], i.e. there exist two

smooth functions α, β on M and a 1-form η of norm 1 such that the second fundamental form is:

$$h_{ij} = \alpha g_{ij} + \beta \eta_i \eta_j.$$

According to the cited papers M is an $M_{a,b}^n(\xi)$ with:

$$a = c + \alpha^2, \quad b = \alpha\beta$$

and ξ the g -dual of η . This $M_{a,b}^n(\xi)$ is regular if and only if $c + \alpha^2 + \alpha\beta \neq 0$. Therefore, a Ricci soliton (g, ξ) on this $M_{a,b}^n(\xi)$ is shrinking if $c + \alpha^2 + \alpha\beta > 0$ and expanding if $c + \alpha^2 + \alpha\beta < 0$.

Inspired by Theorem 3 of [8, p. 185] let $N = \mathbb{R}P^{n+1}(c), c > 0$ and M an orientable quasi-umbilical hypersurface with $b = \alpha\beta > 0$. Then:

- i) a Ricci soliton (g, ξ) on it is shrinking and M is a real homology sphere (all Betti numbers vanish) if it is also compact,
- ii) using the result of Ivey [14], for $n = 3$ the manifold is of constant curvature being compact; so the case $n = 4$ is the first important in any conditions or the case $n = 3$ without compactness when we (possible) give up at the topology of real homology sphere,
- iii) using again a classic result, now due to Perelman [18], the compactness implies that the Ricci soliton is gradient i.e. η is exact.

Example 2.9 Let (M_0^{2n}, ω_0, B) be a generalized Hopf manifold, [9], and M^n an n -dimensional anti-invariant and totally geodesic submanifold. We set $\|\omega_0\| = 2c$ and suppose that B is unitary. Then, formula (12.40) of [9, p. 162] gives that if $R^\perp = 0$ then M^n is of quasi-constant curvature with $a = c^2$ and $b = -\frac{1}{4}$. Therefore, M^n is regular for $\|\omega_0\| \neq 1$ and a Ricci soliton is shrinking if $\|\omega_0\| > 1$ and expanding if $\|\omega_0\| < 1$.

Example 2.10 Suppose that ξ is a *torse-forming vector field* i.e. there exist a smooth function f and a 1-form ω such that:

$$\nabla_X \xi = fX + \omega(X)\xi. \quad (2.11)$$

From the fact that ξ has unitary length it results $f + \omega(\xi) = 0$ which means that ξ is exactly a geodesic vector field.

Particular cases:

- i) ([19]) If ω is exact then ξ is called *concircular*; let $\omega = -du$ with u a smooth function on M . Then $f = -\omega(\xi) = \xi(u)$.
- ii) If $\omega = -f\eta$ then we call ξ of *Kenmotsu type* since (2.11) becomes similar to a expression well-known in Kenmotsu manifolds, [4].

Let us restrict to ii). From (2.11) a straightforward computation gives:

$$R(X, Y)\xi = X(f)[Y - \eta(Y)\xi] - Y(f)[X - \eta(X)\xi] + f^2[\eta(X)Y - \eta(Y)X] \quad (2.12)$$

and a comparison with (1.2) yields $a + b = -f^2$ and f must be a constant, different from zero from regularity of the manifold. So, a possible Ricci soliton in a Kenmotsu type case must be expanding and with $S(\xi, \xi)$ and the scalar curvature constants, a result similar to Propositions 3 and 4 of [4].

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